

LETTER FROM THE TRAITOR MAURY.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

MENDACITY OF A MEAN-SOULLED REBEL.

THE RESULT OF OUR TARDINESS.

When and How Manasses might have been Taken.

The London Herald, one of the leading organs of the Secessionists in England, publishes the following remarkable letter from the traitor Maury, addressed to Admiral de Chabanne of the French navy, giving some curious statements of the condition of the Rebels, and admitting that Manasses could have been taken by us five days ago, an earlier attack being made:

"My Good FRIEND: Your excellent letter of August last has reached me only now. Notwithstanding its long journey by the way, I hasten to thank you for it with all my heart, and to assure you that its kind word and generous sentiments have lost none of their force by the loss of time.

I hope you will not think me insensible to the honor with which you call me; I would be well-served in Europe, if at present I appear deaf to your assurance of their much import.

It is true that the war which, up to this time, I have been permitted to play in the great drama which my country is acting before the world, is humble; still our cause is just; to me the blood of my children has cost us dear; it is precious to my heart. All I have done and all I own are in this cause; I prefer to die here—a refugee from my home and my little ones—waging and wailing.

WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP.

That we have no navy is also true. Nevertheless something may turn up. Chance may throw opportunity in my way. If so, here I am in place, and here I prefer to tarry, content to wait upon events, and patiently to bide my time.

It has been but little more than a year since this war was forced upon us. We, on our part, had to commence it without an army, without a navy, and even without a government or organization.

On the other hand, the enemy, surrounded with all the appliances of war, and complete in his organization, armed his legions for battle and rejoiced in his strength.

We ask nothing of them. All we want is simply to be left and let alone; and the simple fact that they should attempt to force us to remain in political association with them is proof enough as to the inability of benefit which the old Union conferred upon the two sections.

The fates and turmoil about Slavery is merely incidental in this unhappy state of affairs. In most of the Northern States it is agitating the law for a freed negro to come there. They will not allow a negro from the South to dwell among them.

SOUTHERN PRODUCTION.

There was no taste, coercion, or intimidation about this move. Never was the popular will more fairly expressed than when the Southern people uttered their voice for secession.

Our enemies have sought to make the impression that the reverse was the case; that this so-called rebellion was started by a faction, and led by a few fire-eaters. No such thing. We were pushed into it, all unprepared as we were, by the tyranny and the usurpations and the factions of the North.

In every Southern State the people were rapidly consulted on the question of separation from the North. They expressed their opinions freely, and after full deliberation, and never were people more unanimous at any ballot-box than were ours for instant, complete and eternal separation from the North; and that, too, at the instant all unprepared as they were. There is now no Union feeling in the South, but the Yankees would fain have you believe that there is.

THE EFFECTS OF DELAY BEFORE MANASSAS.

It is a fact not generally known abroad, but I may state it now, that when this war commenced, and even after we had assembled an army in the field, such was the want of preparation, and such was the lack of munitions of war on our part, that there was not only not a percussion cap machine in the Confederacy, but when the army of Massassas took up its position it had but four roads to the main. Had the enemy joined battle with us there a few weeks sooner than he did, we should, for the want of percussion caps, have had to quit the field or fight him entirely with the bayonet.

But see what we have accomplished in the way of preparation. At this moment the great army of the North, said to be the most superb with equipments that the world ever saw—an army which we have stood still and permitted the enemy to raise, and discipline, and to bring against us at leisure—that grand army, before which our capital was to fall and our people scatter, is now driven from its trenches, routed and flying before our brave armed sons with flat locks,—one with fowling-pieces, some with carbines, and all of divers patterns, just as we could fabricate or make and set them together. This fighting and fleeing has been going on since yesterday week.

In all probability yes, and the whole of Europe will first hear of it as a great Yankee victory, for your first intelligence of it will come from the Northern YANKEES.

Happily, for the cause of truth, you, in Europe, are beginning to find the Yankees out, and to understand their mendacious proclivities. They know it, and have recently received to a new dodge. You have ceased to believe their newspapers, and have begun to find out that their representations of the Southern cause of Southern power, sentiments and feelings are not to be depended on, as they now send you what purports to be Southern papers; but they are counterfeited printed in the North.

They will take one of our Richmond papers, for instance, duplicate its form and type, copy its advertisements, fill its reading columns with their own inventions, give it the Southern imprint, and send it abroad as a Southern paper, which you will be sure to believe. From this confute their own papers to be filled with extracts credited to the Richmond papers. Thus the designing men there still seek to deceive their own people and the world.

They boast of this as one of their "cute Yankee tricks." They are a curious set.

The Yankees, in this war, have equaled the Chinese in falsehoods. Their generals lie to their soldiers, to one another, and to their Government, and their Government to the world.

About a month ago the news of all Yankeesdom was made by General Halleck to re-join over the reported capture, by Pope, of ten thousand men and fifteen thousand stand of arms from Beauregard's rear; when these ten thousand prisoners, with the fifteen thousand stand of arms, and no more, existed in reality than Falstaff's men in buckram. A friend of mine brought up Beauregard's rear. He waited and offered Pope arms, but Pope made no attack except upon a train of carts with a few sick.

THE OPPOSING ARMS.

You recollect that Mr. Lincoln referred to his Congress last December that he had an army of 67,000 men already raised to "crush out the Rebellion"; and that France and England were asked to wait nine days, when they should have plenty of cotton.

Now let us inquire where that army is, for I have never been able to make it out. You know that we have never pretended to have on our side more than 400,000 men in the field at any one time, and that in every advance that Lincoln has attempted to make upon us he has been brought to a stand-still, and driven back as soon as he parted from his ships and gunboats.

With this small force he created such a panic in Washington that Lincoln called out the militia by telegraph to defend his capital. He also called Gen. Fremont with his "division" from the mountain, and McDowell with his from Rappahannock, to reinforce Buell so as to enable him to advance upon Beauregard at Corinth, where we have held the two armies in check for months. Buell has not force enough to venture out of New-Orleans; and our Jackson, with an army all told of not over 21,000, drove the Yankees Banks out of the Valley of the Shenandoah two or three weeks ago.

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